





If we may judge from certain facts brought to light by the Richmond Dispatch, the probability of a general re-enlistment into the Confederate army is exceedingly slender. "We are aware," says the Dispatch, in the course of a querulous and rather spiteful article, "that Congress has legislated with a view to encourage re-enlistment, but we have not learned that its legislation has, to any great extent, secured the object designed. Our volunteers did not enter the army for money, though they had the right to expect the treatment due to gentlemen and to soldiers—treatment which would have been far more service in attaching them to their cause than any pecuniary advantage. This treatment they have not always received. There have been civil and military officers whose heartless and brutal neglect have put the Southern soldiers in more peril than all the armed legions of the North. More even than this cause, the rust of inaction, to which they have been condemned, has eaten out some of the bravest spirits, and these, as well known to the enemy in their front as to any one in the Southern Confederacy, have emboldened them with the hope that, at the expiration of their time of enlistment, our volunteers will return to their homes, and that Virginia will then fall, almost without resistance, into their hands." Without stopping to say whether this "hope" has "emboldened" the "enemy" in "front" or not, whether the enemy's view of the matter takes the form of hope or of belief or conjecture without any particular desire on their part, or whether, at all events, it is pretty clear from the statement of the Dispatch that the view, whatever its form may be, is tolerably well-grounded. The conclusion that volunteers, who enlisted for twelve months in the service of a rebellion against the fairest and mildest government ever established by man, and who in return have received from the conspirators at the head of the rebellion neither "money" nor "the treatment due to gentlemen and to soldiers" but "heartless and brutal neglect,"—the conclusion, we say, that these volunteers, at the expiration of their period of enlistment will not be likely to re-enlist in large numbers, on any terms, is a very natural and legitimate conclusion. It does not need one to come from the Southern Confederacy to confirm it, though the Richmond Dispatch has obligingly "made the trip" for that purpose. The rebel "Congress," drawing this obvious conclusion, and acting upon it, has, according to the Dispatch, "legislated with a view to encourage re-enlistment," but the Dispatch bears testimony to the fact that this legislation has not "to any great extent secured the object designed." The Dispatch thus presents the rebel army on the point of falling to pieces in spite of all the rebel "Congress" has done to prevent the result. This certainly is a very agreeable prospect.

If the rebel leaders are smart they will let their army "slide." The opportunity is a fine one for getting rid of the responsibility of a defeat that is really predestined and inevitable. Of course nobody will be so unreasonable as to expect them to overthrow the established government without an army, and if an army doesn't rise at their call but on the contrary "slides" in contempt of their "chiding," of course nobody will be so unreasonable as to expect them to have an army. The responsibility for the impending and unavoidable discomfiture thus flies from their shoulders like a shot from the breast of a pigeon. Each one of them may look upon the ghost of the rebellion and say with as much truth as Macbeth said to the shade of the murdered Banquo: "Thou canst not say, I did it; never shall." The rebel leaders are smart they will let their army "slide." The opportunity is a fine one for getting rid of the responsibility of a defeat that is really predestined and inevitable. Of course nobody will be so unreasonable as to expect them to overthrow the established government without an army, and if an army doesn't rise at their call but on the contrary "slides" in contempt of their "chiding," of course nobody will be so unreasonable as to expect them to have an army. The responsibility for the impending and unavoidable discomfiture thus flies from their shoulders like a shot from the breast of a pigeon. Each one of them may look upon the ghost of the rebellion and say with as much truth as Macbeth said to the shade of the murdered Banquo: "Thou canst not say, I did it; never shall."

While the newspapers in Kentucky friendly to the Union are scrupulously abstaining from imparting any intelligence of army movements or the strength of our divisions, which may be used prejudicially to our cause by the rebels, the Northern and Eastern press are guilty of publishing full statements of the disposition, location, and numbers of our troops. The Confederate Congress, knowing the impolicy of all revelations concerning our movements, has instructed their publication by stringent laws. Our generals in command have made repeated and earnest requests that the loyal press would preserve silence on these subjects, and we therefore deeply regret that our contemporaries should use so little discretion in their eager pursuit after "the latest intelligence." If they are really anxious for the restoration of the Union, they should not publish articles which give aid and comfort to the rebellion by furnishing the most valuable information. Many of the Eastern papers gave, a few days since, a detailed account of the numbers and character of the men composing the army. The Cumberland and Harper's Weekly of the current week comes to us with a birds-eye view of the entire Federal position in our State, just the information which the rebel Generals desire, and which Gen. Buell has been hoping to keep from the public. It is full time that these things should be stopped, and if, in any way, they are not accomplished, it is our duty to pass a stringent law interfering the practice and punishing it severely. Any information as to the numbers or location of the Union army is detrimental to the success of the Union cause, and it is treasonous to impart it. All efforts to prevent intelligence from reaching the rebel camps have proved unavailing; the very thoughts of our commanding officers, before they have assumed material and practical shape, seem to be spirited over the Confederate lines in some unexplained and mysterious manner. It is inexcusable, then, that the loyal press, carried away by the spirit of rivalry and competition, should so far forget their duty as to turn topographical engineers and statisticians for the benefit of the rebels. They may not intend to do this, but they are doing it, and it is our duty to stop it.

When Dr. Russell assured the British readers of his letters from Washington to the Times that our Government could not venture to surrender to the rebels, he was speaking the truth. The colonies would be almost to a man, he said, if he were here, over the ventures to hazard her existence in a conflict so perilous as a causeless war with the United States. She would not dare to ignore the existence of a powerful nation and the knowledge that her complications would gratify those towards whom she has always assumed such haughty and dominating supremacy. There never was a more unfavorable time for her to pick a quarrel with a nation separated from her by three thousand miles of ocean, and if, snitten with blindness, she runs the terrible hazard, there are more reasons to believe that England would be Americanized than that the United States could be Anglicized. An American army striking the shores of London, does not seem to be a very pleasant prospect.

The Evansville Journal has been informed by an officer in Gen. Crittenden's division that the Kentucky regiments are not half full, and it is very ill-naturally says, "Kentucky has many privileges, and this one of passing off skeleton regiments for full regiments of 1,000 men each, is not the least or most unjust of the privileges granted to that State by the 'powers that be.'" We have every reason to believe that the Journal has been misinformed, and that the Kentucky regiments are not half full, and it is very ill-naturally says, "Kentucky has many privileges, and this one of passing off skeleton regiments for full regiments of 1,000 men each, is not the least or most unjust of the privileges granted to that State by the 'powers that be.'" We have every reason to believe that the Journal has been misinformed, and that the Kentucky regiments are not half full, and it is very ill-naturally says, "Kentucky has many privileges, and this one of passing off skeleton regiments for full regiments of 1,000 men each, is not the least or most unjust of the privileges granted to that State by the 'powers that be.'" We have every reason to believe that the Journal has been misinformed, and that the Kentucky regiments are not half full, and it is very ill-naturally says, "Kentucky has many privileges, and this one of passing off skeleton regiments for full regiments of 1,000 men each, is not the least or most unjust of the privileges granted to that State by the 'powers that be.'" We have every reason to believe that the Journal has been misinformed, and that the Kentucky regiments are not half full, and it is very ill-naturally says, "Kentucky has many privileges, and this one of passing off skeleton regiments for full regiments of 1,000 men each, is not the least or most unjust of the privileges granted to that State by the 'powers that be.'" We have every reason to believe that the Journal has been misinformed, and that the Kentucky regiments are not half full, and it is very ill-naturally says, "Kentucky has many privileges, and this one of passing off skeleton regiments for full regiments of 1,000 men each, is not the least or most unjust of the privileges granted to that State by the 'powers that be.'" We have every reason to believe that the Journal has been misinformed, and that the Kentucky regiments are not half full, and it is very ill-naturally says, "Kentucky has many privileges, and this one of passing off skeleton regiments for full regiments of 1,000 men each, is not the least or most unjust of the privileges granted to that State by the 'powers that be.'" We have every reason to believe that the Journal has been misinformed, and that the Kentucky regiments are not half full, and it is very ill-naturally says, "Kentucky has many privileges, and this one of passing off skeleton regiments for full regiments of 1,000 men each, is not the least or most unjust of the privileges granted to that State by the 'powers that be.'" We have every reason to believe that the Journal has been misinformed, and that the Kentucky regiments are not half full, and it is very ill-naturally says, "Kentucky has many privileges, and this one of passing off skeleton regiments for full regiments of 1,000 men each, is not the least or most unjust of the privileges granted to that State by the 'powers that be.'" We have every reason to believe that the Journal has been misinformed, and that the Kentucky regiments are not half full, and it is very ill-naturally says, "Kentucky has many privileges, and this one of passing off skeleton regiments for full regiments of 1,000 men each, is not the least or most unjust of the privileges granted to that State by the 'powers that be.'" We have every reason to believe that the Journal has been misinformed, and that the Kentucky regiments are not half full, and it is very ill-naturally says, "Kentucky has many privileges, and this one of passing off skeleton regiments for full regiments of 1,000 men each, is not the least or most unjust of the privileges granted to that State by the 'powers that be.'" We have every reason to believe that the Journal has been misinformed, and that the Kentucky regiments are not half full, and it is







